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THE WAR IN EUROPE.

The Tribune was long the only newspaper in the United States receiving special dispatches from the seat of war, or represented by Special Correspondents with either Prussian or French armies, and at the leading capitals. The Tribune dispatches have been used, in an improved form, by The New-York Herald, World, Times, and Sun. They were thus used yesterday by The New-York Herald.

ENGLISH REPORTS OF PRUSSIAN MOVEMENTS.

SUMMERED ENGAGEMENT AT STENAY—A PRUSSIAN SUCCESS—AN ASSAULT EXPECTED AT MONTMÉDY—THE ADVANCE ON PARIS.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 26, 1870.

The Standard, this morning, has a special telegram from Virton (Belgian Luxembourg), containing the following intelligence: "A sharp engagement occurred on Thursday night at Stenay, near Montmedy. The Prussians were successful. Many of the French wounded are now at Montmedy."

A dispatch from Carlsruhe corroborates the above, and states in addition that the Prussians have cut the railroad between Chauvancey and Lamouilly. The gates of Montmedy have been closed, and an attack is momentarily expected.

It is also reported that a strong detachment of Prussian cavalry occupied Doulevant, and that the Prussian Cuirassiers are encamped at St. Remy.

A special dispatch from Paris, received here this morning, says: "There are rumors of fighting, but nothing authentic. MacMahon will undoubtedly be in battle to-day, and there are fears that he will be defeated. Official circles are very silent—more so than at any former time this week. The enemy marches slowly but surely on the city. This is undeniable."

It is now certain that there was no serious engagement yesterday, as reported by the *Figaro* last evening. The Department of Marne, from Châlons to Vassy, is under the control of the Prussians.

THE TRUTH DAWNING IN PARIS.

THE PRUSSIANS EXPECTED TO REACH THE CITY IN SIX DAYS—THE CHAMBERS OFFICIALLY INFORMED OF THE FACT.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 26, 1870.

Le Public says important information was received to-day by the Government, concerning the positions, numbers, and movements of the enemy. The corps of Prince Frederick Charles, and a portion of the King's army is undoubtedly marching on Paris, while Gen. Steinmetz is left to hold Bazaine. The enemy may reach Paris within six days, should there be no change in their plans. The Senate and Corps Législatif were to be informed of these facts to-day. The Corps Législatif went into Committee of the Whole last night, and held a secret session, during which ample explanations were made by the Government in regard to the state of the defense of the capital. To-day a similar sitting will be had. Gen. Trochu did not attend the sitting last night, as the Minister of War, his superior officer, was present.

MACMAHON'S MOVEMENTS.

THE PRUSSIANS REPORTED AT REIMS—HIS MARCH LOOKS LIKE A RETREAT.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 26, 1870.

A special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE at Reims writes on Wednesday morning: "As we are at break-fast an officer of the *intendance* comes in to announce that we start instantly for Rothé. The Prussians are marching on Reims, and are expected this evening. True or not, this intelligence hastens the movement of the army, and makes it look more like a mere retreat than ever."

FRENCH COLUMNS NORTH OF METZ.
PRUSSIAN REPORTS—THE COUNTRY AROUND METZ 'EATEN OUT'—PRUSSIAN EARTHWORKS AGAINST SALLIES FROM METZ—SOME OF BAZAINE'S TROOPS CUT 'OFF' FROM THE FORTRESS—THE STRENGTH OF THE OPPOSING FORCES IN AND AROUND METZ.

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LONDON, Friday, Aug. 26, 1870.

The special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE at the King of Prussia's headquarters, Gravelotte, writes from there on the 20th inst.: "French columns have been seen by Prussian vedettes the day after the battle on the road to Thionville—it is supposed, endeavoring to escape; but are nevertheless cut off from MacMahon."

"We are all on short rations, the First Prussian Army having now occupied the same region for some days, and the country all about being eaten out, but supplies are hourly expected and the men are cheerful."

"I have just returned from a visit to the outposts of our army, which are under the guns of Forts St. Quentin and Canières, and look down on the valley in which Metz lies. A large French camp may be seen between Metz and the hill crowned by St. Quentin. Yesterday and to-day Prussian pioneers are throwing up earthworks for defense against sallies from Metz; but I believe the whole plateau is within easy range of the great guns in the forts, and that a bombardment would follow an attempt to establish a Prussian army in that position."

The same correspondent wrote on the 19th that Prince Frederick Charles had got between a part of Bazaine's army and Metz. Two other TRIBUNE correspondents have also said that Bazaine's column was pierced. There is nothing to show positively whether the portion of the French column that was thus cut off from the rest succeeded in getting back to Metz or away from it; but all this testimony points to a possible junction of a portion of Bazaine's forces by way of Vouziers with MacMahon.

The best information about Bazaine's army, which the German official telegram now proves is shut up in Metz, makes its strength about 60,000. MacMahon's cannot exceed 100,000 really good troops, the remainder being raw levies. The Prussian force left at Metz or within supporting distance is computed at 250,000, after deducting 100,000 sent to reinforce the Crown Prince.

A Frankfort correspondent says all the regiments before Metz have been filled up from their ordinary reserves.

G. W. S.

THE BELEAGURED CITIES.

PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE OF STRASBOURG—THE CITADEL BADLY DAMAGED—THE PRUSSIAN WORKS WITHIN FIVE HUNDRED YARDS OF ST. AVOILD—A NEW FRENCH ARMY FORMING.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 26, 1870.

The Prussian scouts have visited Brienne. They have also appeared in the arrondissements of Langue, but it is said they fell back to the northward on the corps d'armes toward Châlons. One half of the troops which have lately been besieging Toul, have been marched to Nancy.

Yesterday engineers were engaged marking the

graphs from Frankfort this day: "The besiegers of

London, Friday, Aug. 26, 1870.

A special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE tele-

graphed from Frankfort this day: "The besiegers of

Strasbour are making rapid progress. The citadel is in ruins, the arsenal on fire, and one battery silenced. The German trenches are close to the walls. The German losses are trifling."

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 26, 1870.

A dispatch from Mindelheim, Bavaria, says that since last Tuesday evening the bombardment of Strasbourg by the Prussians has been incessant. The citadel has been very badly damaged. The Prussian advanced post, with the siege train, is within 500 yards of the city walls. The walls have been terribly battered. Several magazines have exploded in the city and at the fort. Fires have also broken out in different places. The Prussian losses are represented to be trifling.

Advices from Carlsruhe say that a severe artillery battle took place on Wednesday night, lasting until Thursday morning. A large portion of the citadel and the arsenal were destroyed. A French battery at Marly was captured without loss to the Prussians. The French fire has destroyed about 20 houses in Kehl.

The latest news from Strasbourg, by way of Paris, states that persons have been killed, 15 houses burned, and the Cathedral slightly damaged. The people take refuge in their cellars. The fire from the town has killed a large number of the besiegers. As many spies still lurk in the city, the commandant has ordered the soldiers to shoot any persons seen on the roofs.

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G. W. S.

THE CORPS LEGISLATIF.

FRANCE DEFEATS OWING TO POOR LEADERSHIP—THE GARDE MOBILE TO BE INCORPORATED IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 26, 1870.

During a discussion in the Corps Législatif, yesterday, Jules Favre informed the Deputies that the conduct of the French Legion in Rome, in demanding to return to France was no menace. What the Queen informed them in reply was no worse than was already known. The crowd then dispersed slowly, unconvincing, and disappointed.

ENGLISH WAR NEWS.

ANOTHER ARMY FORMING IN BERLIN—ANOTHER FLAG OF TRUE FIRED ON BY THE FRENCH—NO COMMUNICATIONS WITH MACMAHON OR BAZAINE.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 26, 1870.

A Fourth Army, under the command of the Prince Royal of Saxony, is forming to co-operate with the Third Army, in the movement on Paris.

Col. Verdy, bearer of flag of truce, and a trumpeter, were fired upon as they approached the walls of Metz, and both were wounded.

MacMahon and Bazaine are still out of communication with Paris. The success of the French loan has not been exaggerated grossly. Paris is still apathetic. It is said that the conduct of the French Legion in Rome, in demanding to return to France was no menace. That the Pope dismissed the troops was no worse than was already known.

It is said that the Committee of the Corps Législatif charged with the consideration of military measures have decided to enroll all men between the ages of 30 and 35 years.

In the Corps Législatif M. Montpayroux proposed the total abolition of the Garde Mobile, and the distribution of the men now composing it into the regular army. He supported his proposition in a speech, wherein he claimed the measure was urgent, and able to allow the regular army to gather immense strength, causing the Germans to pay dearly for their first successes. Yesterday a demonstration was made before the Palace. Crowds assembled demanding to know the news. What the Queen informed them in reply was no worse than was already known.

At 11 last night thirty Prussian prisoners were brought from Pont-a-Mousson by the escort of a proviso train. The railway which had been cut at Pont-a-Mousson was re-established this morning.

I am just after a long turn in our lines. Fortunately I found a vehicle at 8 o'clock this morning, and can only say nothing will take place to-day, probably nothing tomorrow, although the weather is fine; but our soldiers have orders not to take off their shoes, in order to be ready at the first signal. If the Prussians do not attack us, it is possible there may not be a battle for two or three days. Notwithstanding the excessive fatigue they have undergone the last few days, our soldiers are eager, and demand only to be led in front of the enemy. They swear they will make the Prussians pay dearly for the reverses we have experienced. The army is now encamped, occupies about 10 kilometers space, and has in front of it three Prussian army corps, which are drawn up in concentric circles, with their left on the Forest of Haye.

The Imperial Guard form the soldiers want for nothing, and will every one quit the camp in the firm belief of victory. As for news we have none. The commanders alone know anything of the movements about to take place. If it depends upon the French, they fix to-morrow the 15th for the great battle.

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I am opening relations with headquarters, and doing my utmost to obtain permission to follow the Staff. To avoid any difficulties, I got two Garde Mobiles attached to headquarters to accompany me back to-day. I am waiting for a friend, bandmaster in one of Caen's regiments, to drive with me, and who will give me news, if any there be. We have only contradictory reports, but our army increases every day; every hour fresh masses pour in. Yesterday it was reported that the Emperor and his whole staff would leave Metz last night. Nobody believed it.

Four spurs, just captured, have passed the window. Numbers are being taken, but it is a mouth too late.

We are told the Prussians are at Au. Their object is to turn our right, and I think this is true. The news comes by an officer, mounted, of the 10th of the Line, Sixth Corps, who is come to summon all the officers of that regiment. One of them, for whom we were waiting to dine with us, is of course obliged to leave in hot haste. I have also learnt that the dragons of the Sixth Corps have just returned from a serious reconnaissance, and pushed on to Cormy, where the enemy is in force. The regiment of the Line of the Sixth Corps forms a portion of their right.

The railway line has not been re-established as was reported. The Paris courier is not in, and I don't whether nor how this will reach you. If I cannot get permission to follow the staff, I will contrive some means of sending to you direct, so that you shall be informed of what news on the Emperor and his staff leave Metz at 11 this night.

AFFAIRS AT CHÂLONS.

WHAT A FRENCH OFFICER SEES AND THINKS, WHEN ACTING AS A TRIBUNE CORRESPONDENT.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

CAMP DE CHÂLONS, Friday Morning, Aug. 26.—In my last, dated yesterday, from Châlons (France), I told you I thought I should push on to Metz that day, as I could have time to do so before the day before. However, when we got to the station the trains had been stopped for Metz, Nancy, &c., and nothing but troop trains went through. I endeavored vainly to get into a troop train. I heard at the station that Caenberth had returned to Paris, and as he was of course obliged to leave in hot haste, I followed him. I had just returned from a serious reconnaissance, and pushed on to Cormy, where the enemy is in force. The regiment of the Line of the Sixth Corps forms a portion of their right.

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COLLISION AT SEA.

BOSTON, Aug. 26.—Capt. McMechan of the Cunard steamship Cambria, from Liverpool, reports that at 2 o'clock a.m., Aug. 24, off Cape Sable, he came in collision with the fishing schooner Torpedo of Beverly, the schooner showing no light. A boat was lowered and the crew brought aboard the steamer. At daylight a boat was sent to the schooner, and it was